



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

contributions much needed for the guidance of legislation, industrial training, and the education of the public.

The book is a model of construction, well organized, well written, and well supplemented by charts and tables. It is based on personal investigation of 210 binderies out of the 247 found in the borough of Manhattan, New York city, and interviews with 201 out of about 6,000 workers. "The material is not arranged as an argument in favor of any special social program. . . . It is designed to afford full and detailed information presented without bias, . . .". Happily, however, in the concluding chapter an excellent summary is given of "certain definite changes" required "to establish proper standards in the bookbinding trade." The chapters on wages and home conditions and irregularity of employment call for special commendation. The number for whom data were secured was too small upon which to base authoritative statement as to weekly and especially as to annual earnings but the facts presented with regard to home conditions are most significant, and surely indicative of the general situation. Thus, ". . . in only 55 per cent of the families was the father the head, while in 30 per cent the father was dead or away from home . . ." "In only half the households of the bindery women interviewed was the father a contributor."

The chapter on women's work in the binderies emphasizes rather too much the changes in the processes instead of presenting a description from which the reader may visualize the activities of the workers, and may understand the requirements made of them. The tables show great care in preparation, but the headings are often too elaborate. Case stories to illustrate statistical statements are admirably used in chapters 4 and 5, but in chapter 6 are cited too frequently for effective presentation of the subject.

In the words of Mr. Seager, the volume may be "commended to all serious students of the labor problem and to all earnest workers for better industrial conditions."

SUSAN M. KINGSBURY.

Simmons College.

Le Droit International Ouvrier. By ERNEST MAHAIM. (Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil Sirey. 1913. Pp. viii, 385. 6 fr.)

This volume is an expansion of a series of lectures given to the faculty of law of the University of Paris in February, 1912,

and presents a review of the international aspect of the existing laws and treaties of Europe relative to labor. The author defines his theme as that portion of international law which governs the relations of nations in matters affecting their citizen laborers. A preliminary study is made of the status of the immigrant laborer and of the native going abroad. Naturally the first appears to be the pressing problem, since domestic law can have but little extraterritorial effect, while the immigrant is in constant contact with local conditions; it is the fact, however, that the chief incentive to international treaties lies in the interest of the state in her emigrant workmen.

The author deprecates restrictive laws and discrimination of treatment, finding in the United States the most conspicuous attempts at exclusion at the present time. He is quite vigorous in his treatment of the subject, speaking of the "brutal closing of the frontiers" as a confession that the governing classes have not known how to take the measures necessary to secure the assimilation and gradual elevation of the immigrant. European countries exercise the right of expelling undesirables, but do not check economic development in such wholesale and short-sighted fashion. Permits of sojourn or cards of legitimation are used, however, the latter being classed as "an expedient of capitalist oppression," in most of the German states. In Denmark the welcome discovery is made of a law to protect aliens easily victimized by reason of their ignorance of the language and subject to the exploitation of intermediaries. It may be noted in passing that in a few of the United States, notably New York and Connecticut, statutes have been enacted with the same ends in view,—a fact which escaped notice in Professor Mahaim's account of conditions on this side of the Atlantic. Italy is said to be unique in its anticipatory care as to emigrants, concerning both their own welfare and their fitness for admission to the new country. This is considered an act of international courtesy mutually owed by the states, and treaties are recommended on the subject of exclusions and admissions, that the countries may have as careful regard for the movements of population as of commerce. Of the merely restrictive laws as such, the author holds that they express ideas of nationalism and blind patriotism on the one hand, and a form of protection of the corporate egoism of certain combinations on the other, overlooking the broader social interests and the matter of increasing prices to the consumer.

Laws on safety and hygiene and the contract of hiring are found to be of generally equal application, but insurance and relief legislation shows a variety of treatment under the various systems adopted, as well as conflicts of laws that work double hardship in requiring the maintenance of two insurances in some cases, while in others no protection is provided for workmen of certain nationalities. It is here that the need of internationalism is felt to be urgent, and the steps that have been taken to meet the needs are fully presented by the author in the third part of the volume, in which the history of labor treaties is traced from the inception of the idea to the present organized propaganda of international associations and labor offices. Existing treaties are grouped and discussed, with an account of the difficulties overcome in securing them. An appendix of sixty pages presents the text of twenty agreements and conventions on various subjects, adding largely to the value of the book as a work of reference.

While the book necessarily deals chiefly with facts, the author is arguing steadily for the international spirit, and is frank in his criticisms of the opposite attitude. It can hardly escape notice that he speaks from a standpoint of interest, being a Belgian, and one of his illustrations is of the large seasonal migration of Belgian laborers. There appears to be an adequate regard for national independence in the matter of enforcement of treaties, but the appeal is for the development of a juridical conscience that will establish a society of nations in which the interests of humanity will stand first, and those of states, governments, and territories be secondary. The plea that advanced legislation is a burden to industry is discredited by Professor Mahaim to a greater degree than would be sanctioned by the many who still offer it in opposition to such action, but his arguments and illustrations are of weight; and from any point of view the work is a valuable compilation of material and a contribution of merit in a field of growing interest and achievement.

LINDLEY D. CLARK.

Washington, D. C.

La Classe Ouvrière et les Niveaux de Vie. Recherches sur la Hiérarchie des Besoins dans les Sociétés Industrielles Contemporaines. By MAURICE HALBWACHS. (Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. xvii, 495. 7.50 fr.)

This is a study of the class consciousness of the manual laborer with particular consideration of its manifestation in his standard